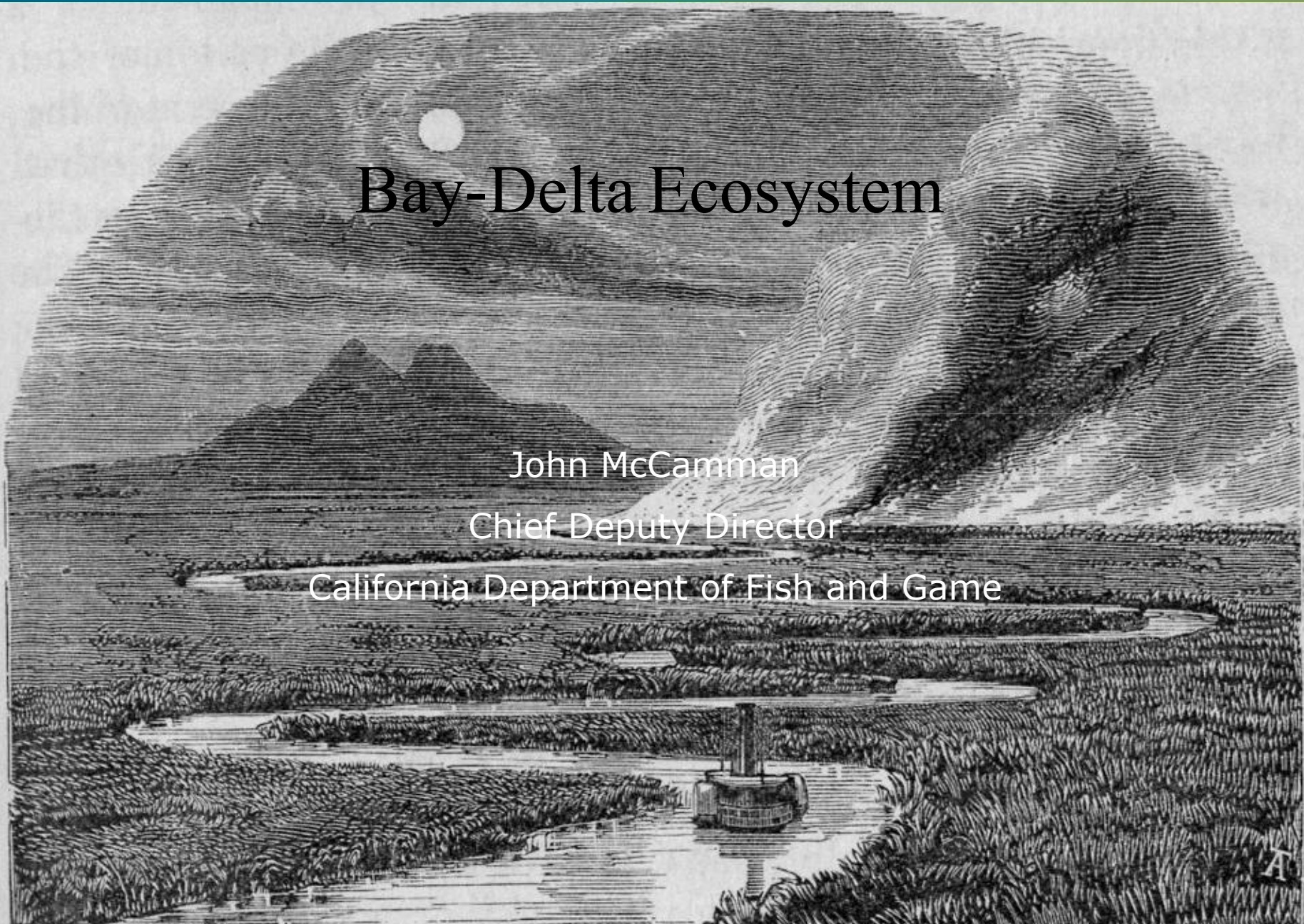


# Bay-Delta Ecosystem

John McCamman  
Chief Deputy Director  
California Department of Fish and Game







Historical Connected Waterways of the Central Valley



The Transformed Watershed

Source: The Bay Institute (1998)

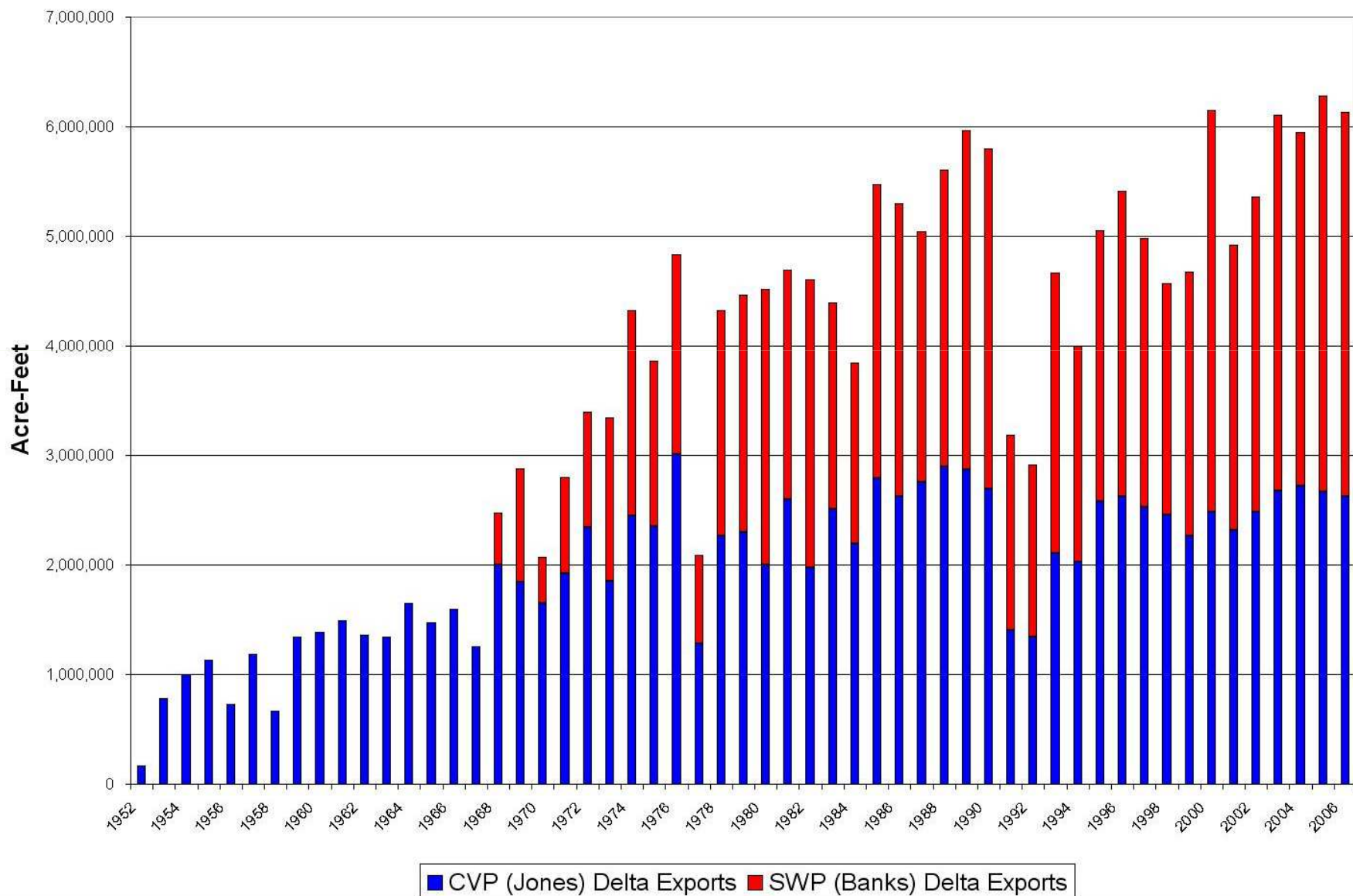
## Historical Delta

- Vast tidal wetlands
- Dendritic channels
- Seasonal flooding
- Fluctuating salinity
- Connected to floodplains and upper watersheds

## Present Delta

- Levied islands
- Simplified channels
- Managed inflows
- Consistently freshwater
- Contained within levies and interrupted by dams

## Annual Historical Delta Export Pumping Volumes



# Threats to the Delta

- Climate change
  - Change in hydrologic conditions and runoff patterns
    - Less snowmelt – higher floods – deeper droughts
  - Sea Level rise
  - Temperatures
- Water Exports (Reverse flow, disruption of tidal influence, etc)
- Toxics
- Invasive Species – clams, zooplankton, fish, microcystis
- Seismic issues
- Subsidence
- Random levee failure
- Drinking water quality concerns



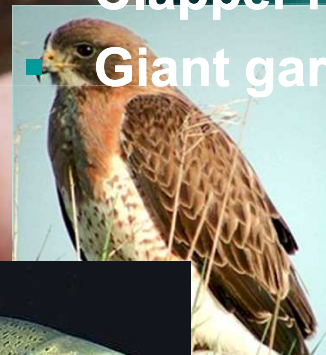
## Identified Actions To Restore Many Native Delta Species

- Delta smelt
- Longfin smelt
- Splittail
- Spring run chinook
- Fall run chinook
- Steelhead
- White sturgeon

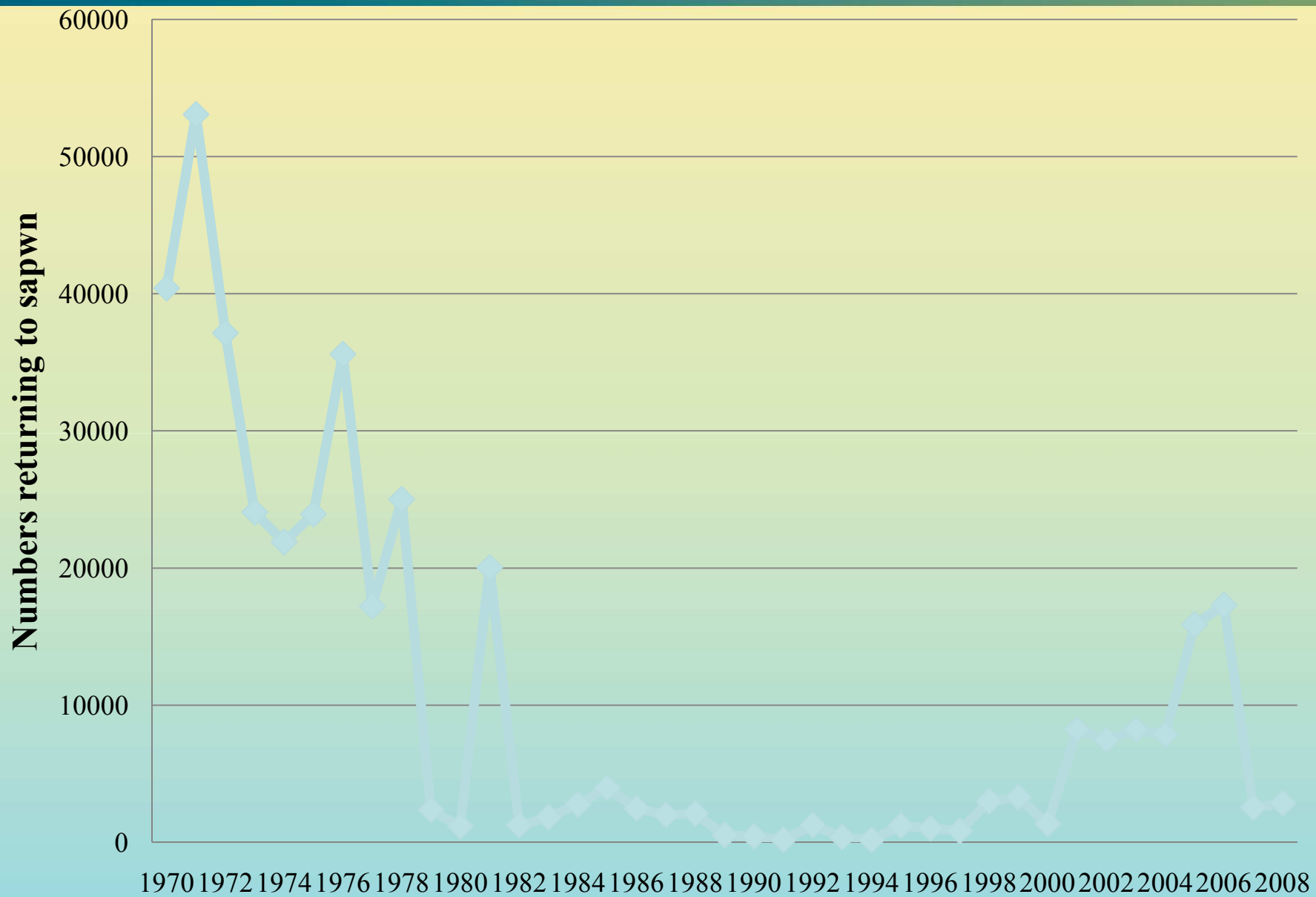
- Swainson's hawk
- Sandhill cranes
- Neotropical migrant birds
- Clapper rail
- Giant garter snake



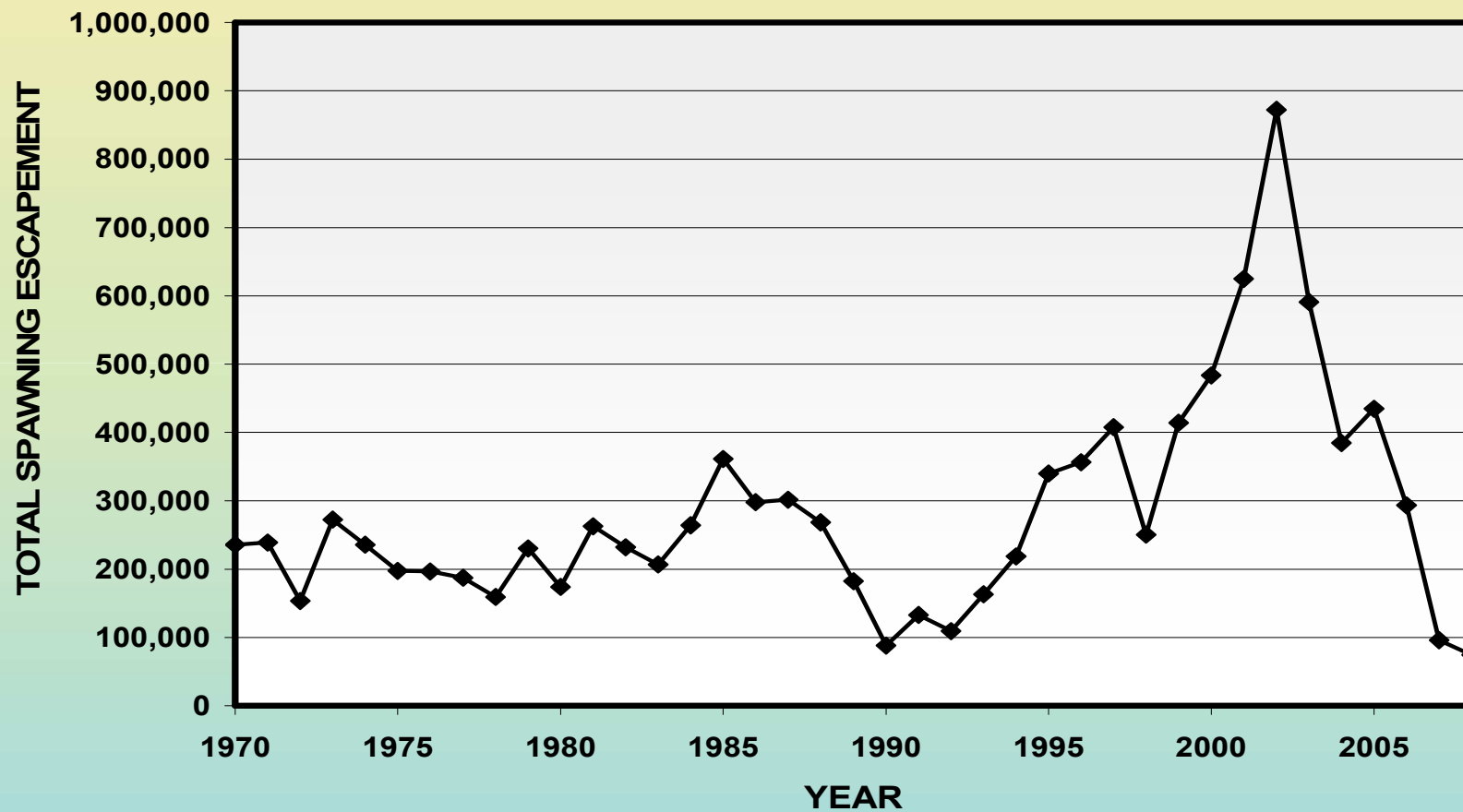
LONGFIN SMELT



## Winter-run Chinook salmon

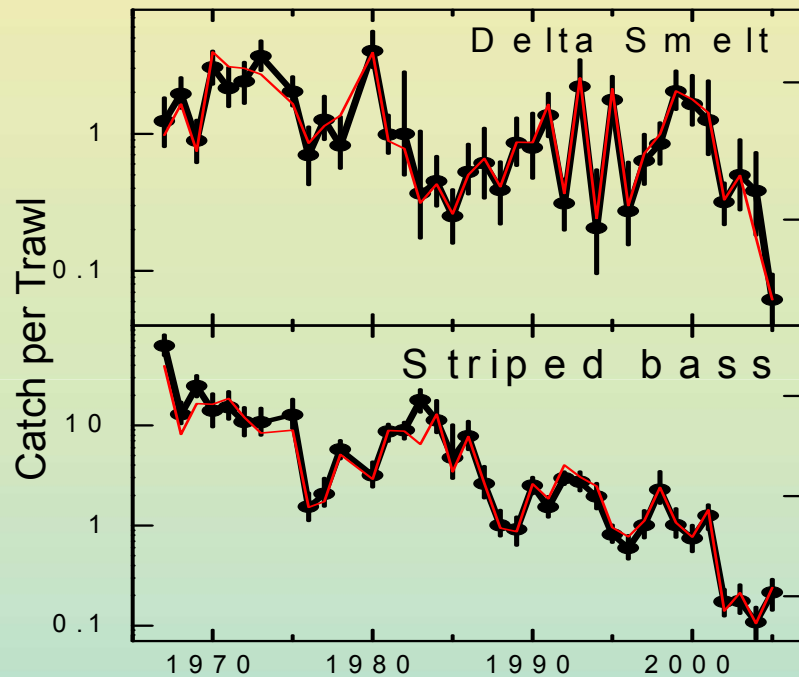


## CENTRAL VALLEY FALL-RUN CHINOOK SALMON

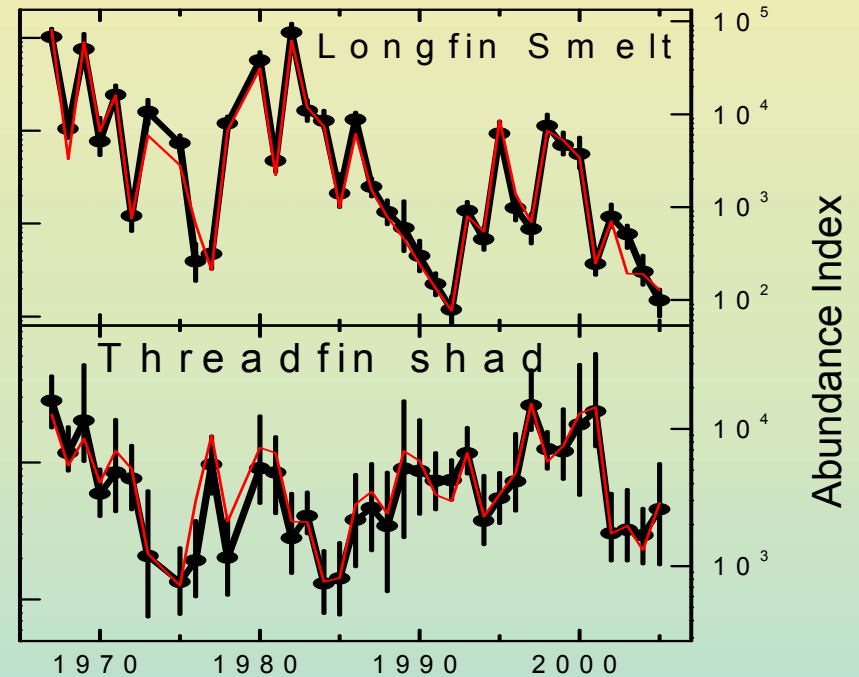




# Pelagic fishes continue to decline




Year



Source: Kimmerer and Nobriga (2005); Sommer et al. (2007)

# Restoration and Recovery Efforts To Date

## CALFED Bay-Delta Program Accomplishments

<b>CALFED Objectives</b>	<b>Performance</b>			<b>Funding</b>
	Low Progress	Some Progress	Significant Progress	Year 1-7 State/Federal Expenditures
<b>Ecosystem Restoration Program</b>	 A horizontal bar with a color gradient from red to green. It is divided into three sections: red (Low Progress), yellow (Some Progress), and green (Significant Progress). A blue downward-pointing triangle is in the red section, and a white downward-pointing triangle is in the green section.			<b>\$957m</b>



### Accomplishments Snapshot:

- Implemented 795 projects
- 82 fish screens installed/improved
- 55,000 acres agricultural land protected
- 130,000 acres of habitat protected/restored
- Dams/barriers removed for fish

### Shortcomings

- Lack of habitat restoration in the Delta and Suisun

1. Aligning water operations to mimic natural seasonal flows
2. Improving flow in the estuary
3. Linking flows with newly created habitat
4. Protecting fish with state of the art fish screens
5. Continued strategic operation of pumps in south Delta to help maintain in-Delta water quality, but reduce fish impacts of south Delta water diversions



## Existing -

### ESA Sec.7 / CESA 2081

- ☐ One species at a time
- ☐ One Stressor – CVP/SWP Operations
- ☐ Does not have ability to address to other stressors
- ☐ Prevention of Jeopardy only, allow for recovery
- ☐ Mitigation only
- ☐ Changes in system wide productivity not addressed
- ☐ Unstable water supply reliability and no improvements in fish abundance

## BDCP –

### ESA Sec. 10 / NCCP

- ☐ **Habitat** Conservation Plan
- ☐ Multiple species needs addressed at the same time
- ☐ Protection of Natural Communities
- ☐ Multiple Stressors addressed
- ☐ Conservation measures adopted to address major stressors
- ☐ Contributions to the Conservation and Recovery of the system beyond jeopardy and mitigation

# Identifying Conservation Measures

## **Biological Goals & Objectives For Covered Fish Species**

Improve survival  
Improve fitness  
Improve distribution  
Improve growth rate  
Decrease mortality

## **Habitat Restoration Conservation Actions**

Phytoplankton and  
zooplankton (fish food)  
Spawning and rearing

## **Other Stressors Conservation Actions**

Reduce contaminants  
Reduce predation effects  
Improve fish passage  
Reduce Disease  
Reduce non-natives

## **Water Operations Conservation Actions**

Improve water quality  
Reduce entrainment  
Improve water flow and  
habitat conditions

BDCP

BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN

**LEGEND**

--- Planning Area Boundary

Conservation Measure

— Seasonally Inundated Floodplain,  
Channel Margin, and Riparian Restoration

# BDCP Proposed Habitat Restoration

Tidal marsh  
Floodplain





# Dual Conveyance Flow and Habitat Fundamentals

① East/west flow pattern

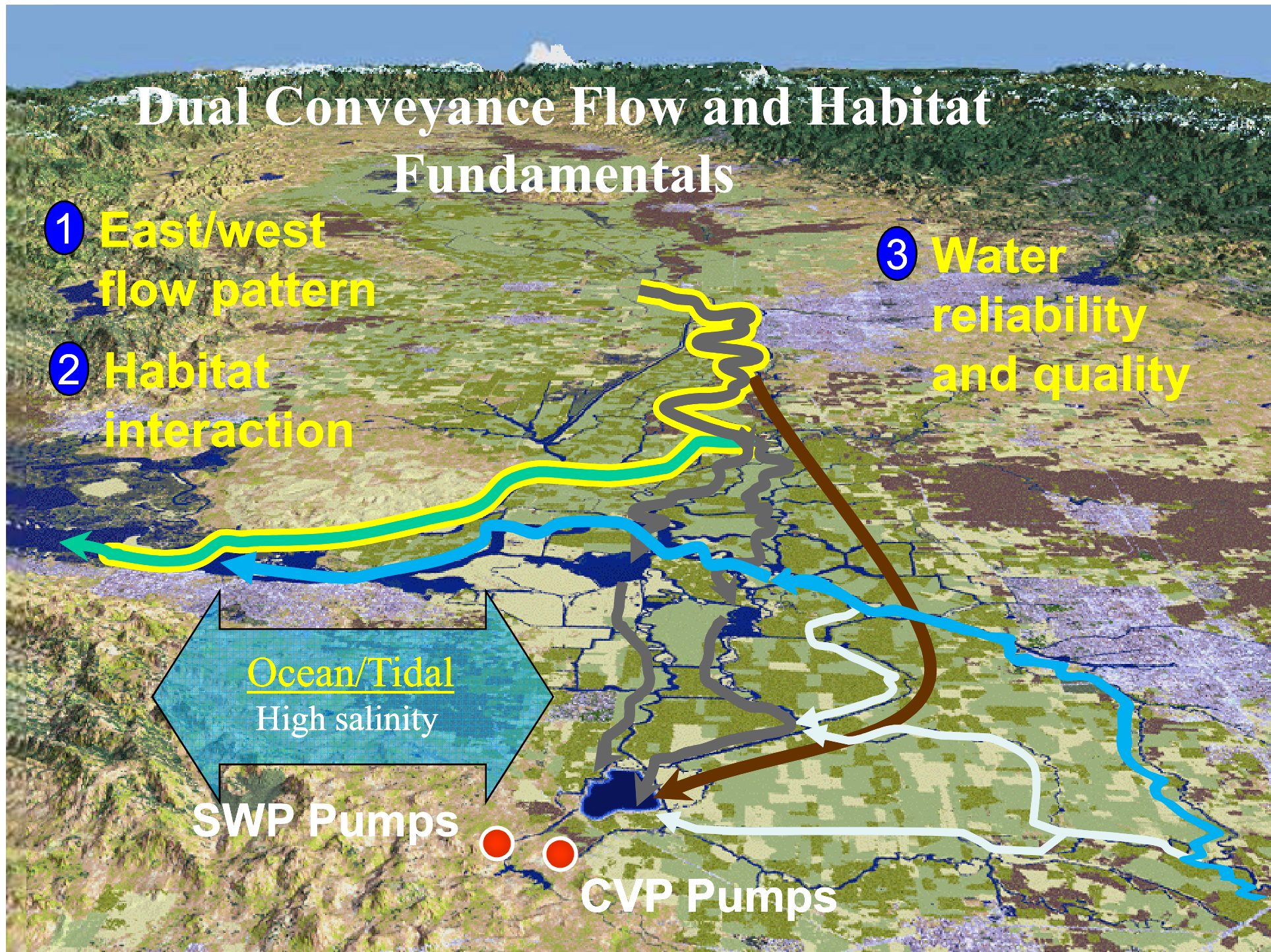
② Habitat interaction

③ Water reliability and quality



SWP Pumps

CVP Pumps



# Draft Conservation Strategy – Major Elements

## Habitat Restoration

- **Up to 80,000 acres tidal marsh, riparian, and floodplain**
- **Enhanced floodplain in the Yolo Bypass-temporary inundation**
- **20 miles channel restoration**

## Water Facilities & Operations

- **North Delta diversion**
  - 5 intakes
  - 15,000 cfs conveyance design capacity
  - Minimum flows to ensure healthy habitat and water quality
  - Sacramento River flows are always greater than exports
- **South Delta flows**
  - Reduce reverse flows
- **Outflow**
- **Other rules**
  - Delta cross channel
  - Inflows

## Other Stressors

- **Scientific evaluation of ammonia and endocrine disruptors**
- **Reduce methylmercury**
- **Support existing programs to reduce agricultural and urban runoff**
- **Support detection and removal of invasive species**
- **Improve hatcheries, allow greater controlled harvest of species in some areas of Delta**

# BDCP the Vehicle for Sustainable Delta Ecosystem

- Co-equal goals of Ecosystem and water supply reliability
- Reduce threats
- Restore habitats
- Increase understanding